### Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

736

September 25, 2018

Honorable Chairman Ajit Pai Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

-1-11

Dear Chairman Pai:

As you know, the race to 5G is on across the globe, and many nations are racing to lead it. Our country's leadership in 4G resulted in tremendous economic growth, and winning the race to 5G will bring even more economic success: 5G will contribute hundreds of billions of dollars to our economy and generate millions of new jobs. But America's success is not assured. Today, China and South Korea are eager to win this critical race, which is why we need smart, efficient Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations that promote investment so the U.S. ultimately wins the race to 5G.

Congress declared in the 1996 Telecommunications Act that it was critical to create a "procompetitive, de-regulatory national policy framework designed to accelerate rapidly private sector deployment of advanced telecommunications and information technologies and services to all Americans." That policy reflects Congress' decision that removing unwarranted regulation while balancing the important role of localities in the siting process will benefit our economy and help our citizens. We urge the FCC to do more to create guardrails that promote local deployment of advanced communications services, take steps to protect local authority, and help the U.S. win the race to 5G. As you undertake this effort, we urge the FCC to take the following principles into consideration.

First, the FCC should recognize localities' historic and ongoing role in managing rights of way to ensure safe deployment and achieve aesthetic goals. Reasonable, objective requirements should be permitted and should be published in advance so that providers know how to design their facilities.

Second, the FCC should establish "guardrails" to delineate where local regulations either promote or effectively prohibit the construction of the networks urgently needed for 5G and broadband. Such guardrails will benefit both localities and providers by clarifying what types of restrictions are appropriate or improper. For instance, requirements that all wireless facilities be placed underground (a physical impossibility for wireless) are the kind of regulations that are inconsistent with the national priority to deploy broadband to reach all Americans.

Third, the FCC should ensure that localities are fully compensated for their costs in issuing permits, overseeing deployment, and where necessary, managing the rights of way for use by communications providers. Such fees should be reasonable and non-discriminatory, and should ensure that localities are made whole.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Lastly, the FCC should set reasonable and enforceable deadlines for localities to act on wireless permit applications. The lengthy reviews for 200-foot cell towers are clearly not appropriate for the small cells that will be used to increase capacity and promote next-generation deployments. The distinction between siting large maco-towers and small cells should be reflected in any rulemaking. Reasonable deadlines should also be accompanied by reasonable enforcement of those deadlines.

We urge you to act swiftly to clear the way for more investment in our nation's vital communications infrastructure. The FCC should take steps to ensure capital is being invested in deploying broadband, not being spent on burdensome regulations that make investing in higher cost areas, particularly in rural America, less feasible.

We look forward to working with you in this important effort to ensure that the U.S. leads the way in 5G and reaps the economic and other benefits that advanced communications networks will provide to all Americans.

Sincerely,

Billy Long

Member of Congress

Susan W. Brooks

Member of Congress

Lynn Jenkins, CPA

Member of Congress

Brian Babin

Member of Congress

Fred Upton

Member of Congress

Gregg Harper

Member of Congress

Kevin Yoder

Member of Congress

Tim Walberg

Member of Congress

Ron Estes Member of Congress	Bill Johnson Member of Congress
Robert E. Latta Member of Congress	John Ratcliffe Member of Congress
Ryan Costello Member of Congress	David B. McKinley Member of Congress
John Curtis Member of Congress	John Shimkus Member of Congress
Brett Guthrie Member of Congress	Adam Kinzinger Member of Congress
Blaine Luetkemeyer Member of Congress	Mark Walker Member of Congress
Gus Bilirakis Member of Congress	Larry Bucshon, M.D. Member of Congress
Jeff Duncard Member of Congress	Michael C. Burgess, M.D. Member of Congress

Tom Ammer Member of Congress



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Larry Bucshon U.S. House of Representatives 1005 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

#### Dear Congressman Bucshon:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Jeff Duncan U.S. House of Representatives 2229 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Duncan:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess U.S. House of Representatives 2336 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Burgess:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Tom Emmer U.S. House of Representatives 315 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Emmer:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable David B. McKinley U.S. House of Representatives 2239 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Billy Long U.S. House of Representatives 2454 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Long:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Fred Upton U.S. House of Representatives 2183 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Upton:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Susan W. Brooks U.S. House of Representatives 1030 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congresswoman Brooks:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Gregg Harper U.S. House of Representatives 2227 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Harper:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington

December 27, 2018

The Honorable Lynn Jenkins U.S. House of Representatives 1526 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congresswoman Jenkins:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Kevin Yoder U.S. House of Representatives 2433 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Yoder:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington

December 27, 2018

The Honorable Brian Babin U.S. House of Representatives 316 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Babin:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. 'I'hat's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington

December 27, 2018

The Honorable Tim Walberg U.S. House of Representatives 2436 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Walberg:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Ron Estes U.S. House of Representatives 2452 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Estes:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Bill Johnson U.S. House of Representatives 1710 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Bob Latta U.S. House of Representatives 2448 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Latta:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable John Ratcliffe U.S. House of Representatives 325 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Ratcliffe:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Ryan Costello U.S. House of Representatives 326 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Costello:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable David B. McKinley U.S. House of Representatives 2239 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



December 27, 2018

The Honorable John R. Curtis U.S. House of Representatives 2236 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Curtis:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington

December 27, 2018

The Honorable John Shimkus U.S. House of Representatives 2217 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Shimkus:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Brett Guthrie U.S. House of Representatives 2434 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Guthrie:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington

December 27, 2018

The Honorable Adam Kinzinger U.S. House of Representatives 2245 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Kinzinger:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Blaine Luetkemeyer U.S. House of Representatives 2230 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Luetkemeyer:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Mark Walker U.S. House of Representatives 1305 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Walker:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



December 27, 2018

The Honorable Gus Bilirakis U.S. House of Representatives 2112 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

### Dear Congressman Bilirakis:

Thank you for your letter regarding Commission efforts to modernize our wireless infrastructure regulations. Our wireless infrastructure rules have been a poor fit for the 5G networks of the future, and our efforts to unleash spectrum for consumer use will be meaningless without the physical infrastructure needed to bring next-generation services to American consumers. That's because 5G networks will not depend on a few large towers but on numerous small cell deployments—deployments that are only beginning.

As you aptly noted, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that we act to ensure a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework to accelerate this process. That's why we acted earlier this year to modernize our regulations and streamline the federal regulatory review process for 5G infrastructure.

Many states and localities have similarly taken positive steps to reform their own laws so that their citizens can benefit from 5G. And I applaud municipalities like Indianapolis, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which have prioritized mobile broadband deployment and recognized that a streamlined process is necessary for 5G.

But in too many places, local rules and regulations continue to impede the build-out of 5G infrastructure. And so, with your encouragement, we took action in September to address such local regulations, which are inconsistent with federal law. Big-city taxes on 5G slow down deployment there and jeopardize the construction of 5G networks in suburbs and rural America. Accordingly, we set guard rails to ensure cities can recover their costs but not discriminate against new deployments. On a bipartisan basis, we also set reasonable shot clocks tailored to small wireless facilities while respecting the need for longer timelines when dealing with 200-foot towers. And we recognized the role that reasonable municipal regulations can play in this area. I believe the rules we adopted and reasonable balance we struck will help ensure American leadership in 5G.

As with all of our decisions, we reviewed a broad range of comments and listened carefully to the concerns of stakeholders. We also included your correspondence in the record of this proceeding. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely.